

Burmah is to have a Pasteur institute.

Automobile fumes may not kill microbes, but automobiles do.

Castro is a pretty bad man, but it is not believed he can beat the Dutch.

In Oregon a Mr. Marrowfat has married a Miss Pettibone. Clear case of misalliance.

If a flying machine really has to go anywhere it takes the railroad or a steamboat.

One-seventh of the foreign commerce of Great Britain passes through the Suez canal.

New York's first "skyscraper" is being torn down to make room for one that really will scrape.

You only have to go six miles to find a temperature of 30 degrees below zero. Which way? Up.

Some men have all the luck. A Wisconsin man has married a deaf and dumb girl worth \$2,000,000.

Young Turkey does not propose to grace the festive board of the sultan if it has anything to say in the matter.

Good bread, says Dr. Wiley, is the only true producer of happiness. Corn on the cob isn't so bad, that way, though.

Blondes are said to be disappearing, but they will come back again as long as there is peroxide of hydrogen in the market.

This affluence business is getting so common over in New York that for the sake of convenience the term has been shortened to "afflu."

Count Ito would doubtless be willing to accept an allowance of \$60,000 a year, even if Prince Heli were sent regularly to hand it to him.

In New York the theaters have a seating capacity of 125,775. Then comes London, with 120,950, and Paris takes third place, with 83,331.

A railroad in Honduras, which has been opened to traffic as far as Ceiba, 35 miles, built with creosoted pine ties from the United States.

Diplomatic relations between Turkey and Italy are strained, which seems to be about the only purpose of having diplomatic relations with Turkey, anyhow.

Since the decline of the duel and the discovery of Bright's disease there has been nothing invented which picks off rich young bloods like the 70-mile-an-hour motor car.

The English have discovered that more housekeepers go insane than any other class. Men who have gone home late at night from the club have been inclined to think that, also.

The Molteni (Cape Colony) farmers have hit upon a novel plan for dealing with locusts. A farmer has imported some eagle hawks for the purpose of scaring locusts from the crops.

Turks used to be mad because so many of them were in jail and now they are mad because the sultan has turned so many out. Evidently the task of pleasing a Turk is not easy.

Miss Lotta S. Rand of Lynn, Mass., has been appointed deputy superintendent for the blind in Boston. She had been secretary of the Lynn Associated Charities for more than 11 years.

The Dutch are going to be deliberate about getting into a mix-up with Venezuela. We can hardly believe the Dutch would become fussy over the matter, even if this were not the hot season.

There has been an epidemic of suicide in St. Petersburg for three months, the average number being 85 a month. The high record for a day was reached lately, when 18 persons killed themselves.

A Chicago woman who saved her pin money has bought and paid for a home without calling on her husband for any contributions. All the other women are, of course, wondering whether she trimmed her own hats.

An airship line is to be established between New York and Boston, probably by the same persons who a while ago were advertising the line over which you would be able to travel from New York to Chicago in ten hours.

So many peanuts are eaten in this country that the native supply is not sufficient for the demand and about \$3,000 worth of the African nuts were imported from Marseilles in 1906 and over \$73,000 worth in 1907. The west coast of Africa produces quantities of peanuts.

There seems to be no way of permanently shortening each successive season's sadly long list of drownings. All the warnings that can be uttered fall on heedless ears. All the statistics of former summer seasons seem to be read over without interest and without awakening the slightest appreciation of their awful meaning. No young man or young woman, comments the Newark News, seems to think that he or she can possibly be a victim of recklessness. They appear to assume that it will always fall to the lot of some one else.

English Sense of Humor. In one of his burlesque sketches on English history Bill Nye spoke of Julius Caesar's jumping into the water as he approached the English coast, wading ashore, running up to London, and walking through Regent street.

"An acquaintance of mine reported to me," said Mr. Nye, "that he had asked an Englishman how he liked the story. 'Not at all, not at all,' was the reply. 'That fellow Nye doesn't know what he's about. There wasn't any Regent street then, you know.'"

## MAKES IDEAL FOOD

VALUE OF CHEESE TOO FREQUENTLY OVERLOOKED.

As a Staple, as Addition to Cooked Foods, or in the Form of Dessert It is Highly Recommended.

The American has yet to learn the food value of cheese as it is recognized abroad. While generally eaten uncooked, it adds to cooked foods in a number of ways. Potatoes, toast, rice, baked tomatoes, eggs, macaroni, and even soups are made more nourishing, and to many people more appetizing, by the addition of a grating of cheese.

In all the high-class Italian restaurants in this country, as abroad, a small dish of grated Parmesan cheese is brought on with the soup tureen, each adding to his plate to suit individual taste.

When it comes to cheese as a part of the dessert, in contrast to the pastries and other confections more commonly found, one ought to cultivate the taste for it as one may have cultivated a fondness for olives.

Among the hardy Swiss it is a staple, second only to bread. Among the Bulgarians, whose longevity as a people stands first among all nations, cheese runs a close second to their lopped milk, the yagurt or Zoolak so highly indorsed by scientists.

Among the Italians and Germans its use is extensive, the peasantry in many cases eating scarcely any meat, using cheese in its stead.

Indeed, the use of cheese as an article of diet is as old as history itself. It was a common article of food among the Hebrews and is mentioned three times in the Bible, although in each case the original word is different, and means cheese. In the third case where Job expostulates with the Lord concerning his afflictions he mournfully asks, "Hast thou not poured me out and curdled me as cheese?"

Cheese is mentioned by Aristotle about 350 B. C. The Romans introduced the art of cheese-making into England about the time of the Christian era, where it was received with high favor. In fact, scarcely any old English play or story comes to us without some reference to this popular vland.

## Prepared Sandwiches.

Take a long oblong-shaped loaf of bread and cut the crust from the sides, top and bottom; then cut into thin slices, lengthwise; chop a quantity of cold boiled ham; chop a quantity of cold boiled chicken; take a slice of the bread and place upon it a layer of chopped ham, then a layer of mayonnaise dressing, a layer of chopped chicken, a layer of chopped English walnuts and another slice of bread; again a layer of chopped ham, mayonnaise dressing, chopped chicken, chopped English walnuts and lastly a slice of bread. Wrap all in a damp cloth and place a heavy weight on top (flat irons are serviceable) to press well the ingredients. Allow the loaf to stand from six to eight hours, then slice as you would bread. This makes a very dainty course for luncheons, parties, etc. A layer of finely-cut lettuce or celery may be used with effect.

## Pickled Walnuts.

These must be picked when tender enough to be pierced with needle. Cover with very strong brine; keep the nuts in this for three days; drain and re-cover with brine. At the end of three days drain again and leave in fresh cold water for six hours. Bring to a boil a gallon of vinegar in which you put a cup sugar, two tablespoons each of whole peppers and cloves, one tablespoon allspice and eight blades of mace. Boil for ten minutes, put the nuts in a crock and pour the boiling vinegar over them. At the end of three days drain off vinegar, bring it to the boil again and pour back on the nuts. Cover and season for six weeks before eating.

## Peach Batter Pudding.

Fill a pudding dish with peeled and halved peaches. Pour over them one pint of water; cover closely and bake until the peaches are tender, then drain off the juice and let it cool. Add to the juice one pint of milk, four well-beaten eggs, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of salt and one cupful of flour mixed and sifted with one teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat well; pour the batter over the peaches and bake until a rich brown. Serve with sweetened cream.

## Apple Dumplings.

Make dumplings as usual of rich biscuit dough, with quartered apples inside. Then take a large basin that you can bake them in, put in a quart of water, add a cup of sugar, let come to a boil; then drop your dumplings in and bake in a quick oven half an hour or until apples are done. Serve in their own sauce.

## Cookie Baking.

When ready to roll cookies or any soft dough spread piece of cloth over kneading board, dredge thickly with flour and drop your dough upon this from the spoon. Flour rolling pin, pat your dough in shape with spoon, dredge with flour, roll out. By this little trick your cakes will not stick to the board and you have not ruffled your temper or ruined your cookies.

## How to Carry Trays.

One who has had considerable experience in carrying meal trays up and down stairs says that the secret of not spilling the contents of a glass or dish rests on this one thing: Always move the tray gently from side to side as you advance. This being done, there will be no spots on the tray cloth to tell of his journeyings.

## RAIL MEN THINKING

MANY OF THEM ARE CONSIDERING PRESENT DAY CONDITIONS.

Some Interesting Figures Given by B. F. Yoakum in an Interview with a New York Times Reporter.

"Railroad employees, according to B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Rock Island-Granger lines, are losing every day through the present depression in trade \$1,000,000, or \$25,000,000 a month," says the New York Times. "One-quarter of them, or about 400,000 men, are out of employment and are living on their rapidly diminishing savings."

"Construction of new lines has almost entirely ceased, and for every 1,000 miles of new track that are not built 6,000 men lose permanent employment and 24,000 people a good living. The railroads are purchasing supplies at the rate of \$500,000,000, instead of \$1,250,000,000 a year."

"Mr. Yoakum has been speaking lately in Texas and St. Louis, and urged there that the most important element in the present industrial conditions was the enormous losses in wages and the stagnation caused by the stoppage of the development of the country. He has considered this phase of the present crisis deeply."

A reporter of the New York Times sought him recently at his home at Farmingdale, L. I., and asked him how he believed the railroad men of the country would vote this year. Mr. Yoakum declined to answer directly, but said he could at any rate say what is pressing itself day by day on the minds of the railroad men. He said:

"Hard times are now costing railroad employees \$25,000,000 a month or \$1,000,000 for each working day. This decrease of the employees' payroll is approximately the same amount as the Government's daily deficit at Washington. The Government's deficit of \$1,000,000 is shared by the entire population of 85,000,000 people while the other \$1,000,000 daily loss is borne by the railroad employees."

"This loss in wages indicates that the means of living for 400,000 railroad men has been cut off, and that not only themselves but the 1,500,000 persons comprising their dependent families are living out of their savings of better days."

"I have been asked how the railroad men will vote in November. Frankly I do not know, but I believe I know of what they are thinking. They are thinking of next winter's fuel, clothing bills, or how they can keep their children in school. They are wondering what will be done to remedy the present industrial conditions and stop the appalling loss from enforced idleness."

"Railroad workers are thrifty and they help one another. Their savings and mutual bearing of the burdens of adversity have prevented much suffering up to this time, but they have greatly reduced their surplus bank accounts, and when winter comes the story will be different unless business conditions materially improve."

"The more than a million and a half of former railroad workers have in mind that one-fourth of their number are out of jobs or on short pay. They are thinking of their lost jobs, not worrying over foreign policies or tariffs on imports, or how they can keep their children in school. They are wondering what will be done to remedy the present industrial conditions and Congress must deal with."

"The railroad employees are more interested in what is going to be done to start up the work which will bring back to them regular and permanent employment. They are tired of seeing dead engines, idle cars, neglected tracks and rusty signals of disrepair. They will not try to say what they think should be done, but I do know that they are listening for words of encouragement."

"To think what it means in thousands of homes is not a pleasant topic, but we should look the situation squarely in the face, and each man should be pressed to share his responsibility in seeking a remedy."

"The campaign orators of September and October must face the country full of men out of employment. The stump speakers will be seeking votes and the idle will be seeking work."

"Of what else can the railroad men be thinking except of what caused the reduction in their income of \$300,000,000 a year? They are listening for those who have succeeded as to how to get on the payroll again and at old wages."

"But there are other factors in the railroad situation," it was suggested to Mr. Yoakum.

"The railroad employee," he replied, "is the most important factor in the railroad situation from every point of view. The owners of the railroads, known as bond and stockholders, are less in number than the employees and have less at stake. One year ago there were, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission's figures, 1,675,000 employees, and they received \$1,075,000,000 as wages, and, according to Slason Thompson, statistician, there are only 1,000,000 of both bond and stockholders receiving less than half the amount paid as wages."

"Out of every dollar earned by the railroads the employee gets 42 cents of it in wages, while the bond and stockholders combined only receive 21 cents out of each dollar, or one-half as much as the employee. Therefore, numerically and financially, the employees have by far the greatest interest in the railway revenues, and are the ones who are now asking the most pertinent questions. They have more at stake than the owners, and are just as capable of deciding for themselves and taking care of their own interests."

"The 42 cents for the employee and the 21 cents for the bond and stockholder only account for 63 cents of each dollar earned by the railroads, but it shows the combined interests of 2,675,000 employees, bond and stockholders in the railroads of the Nation. Of the remaining 37 cents of the dollar, 7 cents go for taxes and insurance, and the balance of 30 cents

largely for material and supplies, in the manufacture of which labor is the largest item.

"The loss to the entire country on account of inability of railroads to purchase supplies is as serious to the public as the forced reduction in the payroll. Last year the total amount of the railroad purchases was one and a quarter billion dollars. At the present time they are only buying at the rate of one-half billion dollars per annum, which at this rate means a loss to the manufacturers and the general trade of the country of more than \$750,000,000 a year, or two million dollars a day. If to this is added the approximate one million dollars a working day which the railroad employee is suffering of this heavy loss, it is apparent that the business of the country is losing at this rate approximately three million dollars a day on account of shrinkage directly connected with railroad operation."

"Do you wonder why the Labor Commissioner of the State of New York is reporting that one-third of the union men are idle because there is no work, or that Jacob Schiff is appealing to the city officials of New York to open up municipal work for their relief?"

"There is another phase of railroad activity not included in the foregoing," Mr. Yoakum said. "It is one which is seldom mentioned in connection with figures dealing with employees, wages and material. I refer to construction of new railroads and more extensive improvement of existing ones to meet the growth of the Nation's traffic. I refer to the army of men usually employed in this work and the large amounts expended for supplies, tools, fuel and other material, the greater part of which has been cut off."

"The railroad employees are well-informed and capable citizens. They give due credit for the good which has been accomplished through healthy reforms within the last few years. They are not unmindful that proper regulations to prevent abuses and to give fair treatment to the public are necessary."

"There should be no difficulty in surmising the thoughts of the railroad man. He knows that one out of every four of his fellow-workmen is idle or working short hours. He fully realizes that something is wrong. He understands that the man who constructs 1,000 miles of railroad gives actual and permanent employment to 4,000 railroad men, and thereby furnishes the means of living for 24,000 souls constituting their families."

"He is thinking and hoping for better times. The vital issue will be the man and the job, and the candidates of both parties will have to meet it in both National and State campaigns, with due regard to public welfare, at the same time encouraging full restoration of confidence in the country's institutions that construction, reconstruction, manufacturing and general business may again assume their normal activities."

## FASTING AS A RELIGIOUS RITE.

Ceremonial Observed by the Japanese Twice a Year.

From time out of mind, says the Japan Times, certain devotees of that country have visited a celebrated temple at Narita twice a year to perform the pious act of fasting within its sacred precincts. A "fasting hall" has been specially erected for their accommodation and the number entering this hall is on the increase. Those who have already fasted in the fasting chamber this year number 226 men and 32 women. Of the whole number fasted less than a week, 174 fasted one week, ten continued fasting two weeks, 14 fasted three weeks and one without food for five weeks.

Inquiry as to the motives of the fasters showed that 169 men and 25 women desired to rise in the world, 12 men and two women wanted to increase their business profits, 16 men prayed for the safety of their families, 13 men and four women sought cures of diseases and ten men wanted general good luck.

Only three persons, two men and one woman, fasted in gratitude for the fulfillment of former prayers. "It need scarcely be said," remarks the Japan Times, "that the period of their fasting was the shortest."

## Get Fat in Hospital.

Everybody said they never heard of such a thing as a person getting so fat when done up in a plaster cast that the old cast had to be taken off and a new one fitted on to give the patient a chance to grow, but the doctor declared that the occurrence was by no means phenomenal.

"Many illnesses do not result in emaciation, especially down in this part of town," he said. "Scores of poorly fed patients that are brought to the hospital in a shabby condition take on flesh amazingly while under treatment. This is especially noticeable in the case of an accident where a plaster cast is necessary. Then the arm, the leg, the body even that is thus increased in size under hospital fare, until the patient is in positive pain from the pressure and has to be relieved with a larger cast."

## Strange Case.

One of the New York hospitals has a patient—a young athlete—who has normal vision when lying at full length, but is blind as a bat when he sits up or stands on his feet. This has been his state for six months or so. The hurt to the eyes that brought it on was received in a game of basketball. The specialists who are trying to remedy the mischief done to his eyes at that time employ a new X-ray process. "This consists," explains a New York paper, "of periodic flashes of the rays—of great intensity—against the retina, instead of the older method of a steady application of the rays for a considerable period of time."

## Emeralds.

At the present day most of the emeralds that come into the market are obtained from the famous mines of Muzo, in the Colombian province of Boyaca. These workings are situated on the eastern slope of the Andes, about 20 miles to the north-northwest of the town of Santa Fe de Bogota. There is another mine, called Las Quercas, two days' journey by mule trail from Muzo.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS

A Brief Review of the Happenings of a Week Condensed Into Paragraph for our Busy Readers

## Wellington Man Seriously Injured.

A singular accident occurred at the Santa Fe roundhouse at Wellington, Joe Seconia, a young machinist, was working with the air compressor, when the air was suddenly released, throwing an iron bar against the man's abdomen and inflicting probably fatal internal injuries. Seconia was taken to the Topeka hospital.

Horse Scared to Death.—A big gray work horse belonging to Jim Higgins, a Lebo liveryman, was scared to death. Mr. Higgins had taken some oil out to the big power plowing outfit and the team was standing near the engine when it was first started. It is a large gasoline traction engine and its first exhaust is very loud. It scared the horse and caused it to jump. It lunged forward and fell dead.

Shot Boy for Stealing Melons.—Ernest Crans, a young Wichita boy, lies at his home in a precarious condition as a result of being caught in a watermelon patch in company with two other boys. J. A. Brown, a farmer, caught the boys in his melon patch and fired the two barrels of a shotgun at them. The attending physician found over 100 small shot scattered from the hips to ankles of both legs of the Crans boy.

Fist Fight Over Article in Paper.—David Mulvane, chairman of the republican state committee, and M. F. Amarine, editor of the Council Grove Guard, had a spirited fist fight in the lobby of the Copeland hotel in Topeka. Before friends could separate the combatants each had landed telling blows on his opponent, which caused blood to flow. The dispute arose over an article Amarine published during the campaign.

Hoch Grants Two More Pardons.—Governor Hoch, upon the recommendation of the prison board, has pardoned Clarence Abrams from the penitentiary. He was sent up in March, 1899, from Leavenworth county on the charge of stealing a set of harness. Jack Hudson was also pardoned by the governor. He was convicted of grand larceny in Cherokee county a year ago. He is very sick, suffering from locomotor ataxia.

Some Penitentiary Statistics.—One hundred and seventy-five Kansans went to the penitentiary in the year ending July 1, and it cost the state just \$4,359.18 to put them there. The greatest number of prisoners sent to the penitentiary from any one county was from Cherokee—19 men. It cost the state \$520.21 to transport them from Cherokee county to Lansing. There were fifty-four counties from which none were sent to the penitentiary during the year.

## Delegates to Lincoln Celebration.

Governor Hoch has named five Kansans as delegates to the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln which will be celebrated February 12 at the dedication of the Lincoln National Park at Hokenville, Kentucky. These men will also act as a Kansas committee to assist in the raising of a fund of \$250,000 for the preservation of the Lincoln farm in Kentucky—this birthplace of Lincoln. Half of this amount has already been raised by the Lincoln Farm association. The members of the Kansas committee are: George W. Glick, Atchison; W. H. Kemper, Topeka; R. N. Allen, Chanute; W. A. Johnson, Topeka; D. V. Finney, Neosho Falls. An address will be delivered at this celebration by President Roosevelt and it will be attended by such men as Secretary Taft, Governor Johnson, Samuel Gompers and Henry Watterson. Governor Folk is president of the Lincoln Farm association.

Apportionment is Made.—The August apportionment of the state school fund has been made by the commission. There are 508,870 children and the state apportionment is 49 cents each. The total sum to be distributed is \$249,346.30. Among the large counties are Crawford, receiving \$7,908; Shawnee, \$8,177; Sedgewick, \$7,333; Leavenworth, \$5,940.

## Medals Awaiting Spanish Vets.

The veteran members of the famous Twentieth Kansas do not apparently understand that awaiting their demand are the pretty little bronze medals awarded the members of the Twentieth Kansas infantry under the act of June 29, 1906. These medals are in the hands of the quartermaster general but he will not send them to the organization. Instead they must be ordered by the individual soldier. It is necessary to address a letter to the quartermaster general requesting blanks which must be filled out and returned before a medal is forwarded by return mail. Several of the veteran members who reside in

Egged Tramp Out of Haviland.—Enraged at his interruptions of a Salvation Army worker, several young men of Haviland egged an unknown tramp out of town. They did the job of egging artistically and completely, and for some distance the unknown questioner left a trail of oozing henrutt behind.

Wichita Woman Robbed on Pullman.—Miss Julia Hanover, a buyer for a Wichita store, was robbed of \$550 in jewels while in a Pullman coach on a train between Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Killed While Hunting Plover.—Carl Duncan of Holingsworth, died as a result of wounds received from the accidental discharge of his gun. He was hunting plover.

Train Kills Unknown Man.—An unknown man, neatly dressed and apparently about 24 years of age, was struck and killed near the Union depot at Leavenworth by a Rock Island train. With the exception of the figure of a woman tattooed on the left arm, there is no clue to the identity of the body.

## Died on Way to Hospital.—R. T. Ratcliff, of Argentine, while working as a brakeman on the Leavenworth branch of the A. T. &amp; S. F. Railway company, was fatally injured at Harvey Spur, a small station near Leavenworth, and died while being taken to the Santa Fe hospital in Topeka.

Ratcliff was on duty while assisting in the switching of some freight cars he fell between two cars and both legs were horribly mangled. He was also otherwise injured, but his death was due to the shock.

Kansas Spends \$3,216,920.—The state of Kansas spent \$3,216,920.34 during the fiscal year ending July, 1908. The total amount appropriated for the year, payable out of the general revenue fund, was \$3,233,073.23. This amount included the balances from the fiscal year ending 1907, which were reappropriated. The unexpended balances on hand today, which will be appropriated again by the next legislature, to be used on the fiscal year 1909, sum a total of \$466,152.89 in all funds. Of the total amount spent this year \$221,656.43 was for land, buildings, machinery and improvements of a permanent character.

Woman Asks \$20,000 for Libel.—Papers in a \$20,000 libel suit have been filed in the district court at Wichita. The suit is brought by Katherine Roberts, who it is said, was formerly a resident of Fort Dodge, Ia. It is against J. F. Cordell, 69 years old, a G. A. R. member and capitalist formerly of Perry, Okla., but now of Wichita. Katherine Roberts as her chief cause of action, alleges that Cordell, who is said to have married Lorena, her daughter, caused to be published in the Fort Dodge Messenger, of Fort Dodge, Ia., three articles said to have been libelous and untrue, stating that Cordell had been robbed of \$2,500. Cordell is said to be worth \$75,000.

Fifty-two Good Counties.—Fifty-two counties in Kansas sent no prisoners to the state penitentiary from July, 1907, to July, 1908. One hundred and ninety-five persons were sent to the penitentiary in the state in that period of time. Twenty-two counties had but one prisoner. The counties that had no prisoners are: Chase, Clay, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Decatur, Doniphan, Finney, Franklin, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Greenwood, Harper, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jackson, Kearny, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Logan, Lyons, Marshall, Morton, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rawlins, Rice, Rooks, Scott, Seward, Sheridan, Sherman, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Thomas, Trego, Wabasha, Wallace, Washington, Wichita, Woodson.

Workman's Awful Death.—Randolph D. Bailey, an employee in the crushing department of the Prime Western Spelter company at Iola, met with a terrible accident. While at work Bailey either slipped or accidentally allowed his hand to be caught in the tubular machine lined with heavy cogs for crushing coal for the reports. His arm was slowly but surely drawn inward, the desperate struggle of the man being of no avail to escape from his awful predicament. The arm was drawn into the elbow and must soon have been torn from his body, but at this stage the machinery was stopped. The strain on the man's body must have been terrible, indeed, as the physicians soon gave up hope of his recovery. A series of internal hemorrhages followed and about six hours after the accident he sank rapidly and died.

Will Lecture on Clean Milk.—Geo. M. Whitaker of the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture will spend a month in Kansas with State Dairy Commissioner Wilson, giving stereotyped lectures on clean milk. He will teach inspectors in the different cities how to do their work scientifically.

Boy Killed by Lightning Bolt.—During a furious thunder storm six boys living east of Glasco, who had been swimming and were driving home, were caught in the rain. Four of them drove the team under a tree for shelter, but the other refused to accompany them. While those in the wagon were jerking their companions for being afraid, and making light of their timidity, lightning struck the tree, killing both horses and one of the boys, named Hardy. The other three who were with him were rendered unconscious. Thinking their companions all dead, the two who had escaped ran home and gave the alarm. When men arrived on the scene they found the situation as above stated.

Woman Convicted of Lifting Lid.—In police court at Salina, Mrs. Nan Willis was convicted of violating the prohibitory law. She was fined \$100 and sentenced to sixty days in jail. She took an appeal to the district court.

Topeka has secured their medals which are made of bronze. They are about the size of a fifty cent piece. Captain Clad Hamilton and Jerry Springstead, secretary of the Twentieth Kansas association, have written to the quartermaster general at Washington, D. C., requesting the blanks.

Kansas Marksmen in 18th Place.—The Kansas National Guard rifle team won the eighteenth place in the 800-yard competition at Camp Perry, O. Fifty-two teams competed. Kansas was also nineteenth in the skirmish run and Missouri twenty-third. Cameron Farmer Drowned.—John Lewis, a farmer whose home is near Cameron, was drowned in Grouse creek while pulling in his trout line. The body was recovered three hours after drowning. The dead man was thirty-five years old and a widower.

## WHAT THE TRADE MARK MEANS TO THE BUYER

Few people realize the importance of the words "Trade Mark" stamped on the goods they buy. If they did it would save them many a dollar spent for worthless goods and put a lot of unscrupulous manufacturers out of the business.

When a manufacturer adopts a trade mark he assumes the entire responsibility for the merit of his product. He takes his business reputation in his hands—opt in the limelight—"on the square" with the buyer of his goods, with the dealer, and with himself.

The other manufacturer—the one who holds out "inducements," offering to brand all goods purchased with each local dealer's brand—sidesteps responsibility, and when these inferior goods "come back" it's the local dealer that must pay the penalty.

A good example of the kind of protection afforded the public by a trade mark is that offered in connection with National Lead Company's advertising of pure White Lead as the best paint material.

That the Dutch Boy Painter trade mark is an absolute guaranty of purity in White Lead is proved to the most skeptical by the offer National Lead Company make to send free to any address a blow-pipe and instructions how to test the white lead for themselves. The testing outfit is being sent out from the New York office of the company, Woodbridge Building.

## On the Doctors.

Mrs. Mary G. Baker Eddy, who, of course, has no faith in medicine, told a Western Christian Scientist, at one of her latest audiences, an anecdote about a friend of hers.

This friend, a thin and nervous woman, could not sleep. She visited her physician and the man said:

"Do you eat anything just before going to bed?"

"Oh, no, doctor," the patient replied.

"Well," said the physician, "just keep a pitcher of milk in your bedchamber, and every night, the last thing you do, make a light meal."

"But doctor," cried the lady, "you told me on no account to eat anything before retiring."

"Pooh, pooh," said the doctor, "that was three months ago. Science has made enormous strides since then."

## Cape Cod Fog.

"Yes," remarked the Down Easter, "we do have fog along Cape Cod sometimes. One night the fog came up and in the morning when I went to milk I couldn't find the old cow. Knew where she was in the habit of lying, though, and followed her easy enough. Got to her just in time, too."

"Why, I just went through the hole she made in the fog—sort of a tunnel hole—and presto! I came up to her. She was almost smothered. You see the fog had packed ahead of her and she'd jammed her horns into it and got stuck. Had to chop her out. You may believe it or not, but I'll show you the cow any time you come 'round."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## A Few Funny Facts.

The Georgia legislature has had under consideration a bill which would make null and void a matrimonial compact into which a woman has wheedled a man by means of paint, powder, perfume, cosmetics, artificial teeth, false hair, corsets, hoops, high-heeled shoes, low-cut waists, lace or ruffled hostery, or by any other artificial means or practices. Why not limit the woman's "wheedling" privileges to the method of absent treatment